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STATE OF MONTANA

BULLETIN

OF THE

Department of Public Health

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Vol. 8. **March 15, 1915** **Nos.10 and 11**

MONTANA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

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Consulting Architect.

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Consulting Sanitary Engineer.

HELENA, MONTANA.

Published Monthly at Helena, by the State Board of Health.

"The science of disease prevention, if properly applied, can add fifteen years to the present average length of human life."—Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale.

This Bulletin will be mailed monthly to any person in Montana upon request mailed to the Secretary of the State Board of Health at Helena.

INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.
HELENA, MONTANA

DOCTOR TUTTLE GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Dr. Tuttle, who was secretary of the State Board of Health of Montana from May, 1903, to December, 1912, when he voluntarily resigned to accept the position as Superintendent of the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium, has recently been chosen by the State Board of Health of Washington as Health Commissioner for that State.

It is seldom that a State Board of Health goes outside of its State in choosing a Health Officer, and it is a very distinct honor to Dr. Tuttle and a fitting recognition of his excellent work as Health Officer in Montana.

Dr. Tuttle was a pioneer in health work in Montana and the excellent health laws that are now on our statute books are largely the result of his work.

We congratulate the State of Washington on having obtained a fearless, energetic and well qualified Health Commissioner to carry on the good work of the previous Health Commissioner, Dr. Eugene R. Kelley.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Dr. L. D. Fricks of the Public Health Service and Mr. W. V. King of the Bureau of Entomology have resumed their spotted fever eradication work in the Bitter Root Valley.

The virulent type of this disease seems to be found on the west side of the Bitter Root Valley. Cases of a milder type, like that found in Idaho and Wyoming, have been reported from Carbon County near Bridger, and it is just possible that this milder form occurs in other parts of the State. We respectfully ask the physicians of the State to be on the lookout for this disease, and to report any suspicious cases immediately to the State Board of Health.

EMBALMERS EXAMINING BOARD.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Health Mr. E. L. Flaherty of Helena, and James Cassidy of Butte, were appointed to act with the Secretary of the State Board of Health as an Embalmers Examining Board.

This Board will meet April 1st and conduct an examination of candidates for embalmer's license. This examination will be held at the Capitol building at ten o'clock a. m., April 1st.

MEETING OF HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Health Officers' Association will meet in Bozeman. July 12th and 13th, two days previous to the meeting of the Montana Medical Association. We hope that the Health Officers will make their plans so that they can attend this meeting.

The air is the life. We can go without drinking water for six days. We can go without eating for forty days. But we cannot go without breathing for four minutes.

To be strong, well, happy and efficient, we must be hygienic in our habits.

Soap, water and sanitary plumbing are now accepted, but poisoned air in many a home is the rule. All disease is indecent. Only healthy people are lovely and lovable.

We can eat our peck of dirt, all right, and then go on and eat another; but we cannot breathe a peck of dirt without stopping up lung-cells; and then follows a condition where the lbood is imperfectly oxygenated. Faulty elimination results. The germs of tuberculosis jump the claim, and the toxins that these "tubercs" produce, poison the well-springs of life, and we get what the people out West call a "lunger."

It is only within recent times that we have recognized the necessity of fresh air. There is plenty of out of doors and there is no Federal tax on it.

MORAL: Use plenty of fresh air.

(The Philistine, March 5, 1915.)

We wish to call the attention of the local and county health officers to a recent opinion of the Attorney General, relative to the powers and duties of the State Board of Health in the issuing of dairy licenses and the inspection of dairies. We herewith print in full this opinion.

Helena, Mont., March 23, 1915.

Hon. W. F. Cogswell,
Department of Public Health,
Helena, Montana.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter on the 13th instant, wherein you set forth:

> "Section 10, Chapter 130, of the Session Laws, 1911, makes it unlawful for any person to conduct a dairy without having a license issued by the State Board of Health. Section 11 provides for the inspection of dairies by the local and county health officers and gives the State Board of Health authority to make rules and regulations relative to the sanitary conditions of dairies.
>
> I should like to know in what respect the law of 1913, creating the office of Dairy Commissioner, affects the powers and duties of the State Board of Health, relative to the issuing of licenses to dairies and the inspection of dairies.
>
> During the past two years by an arrangement with the Dairy Commissioner, the State Board of Health, through its local and county health officers, continued the inspection of dairies retailing milk. Our authority on several occasions has been questioned by the dairymen.
>
> I should like to know whether it is lawful to conduct a dairy without a license from the State Board of Health, and also whether Chapter 130, Session Laws 1911, is still operative in respect to dairy inspection by local and county health officers."

Chapter 130, Session Laws of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly confers certain powers upon, and defines the duties of the State Board of Health with relation to foods and drugs, the inspection thereof, to ascertain their purity; and with reference to dairy products, to direct the manner in which they shall be handled, so as to insure their purity and sanitary condition; and to this end confers powers upon the Board of Health to license the same and to make it unlawful to engage in the dairy business without a license from the State Board of Health. It directs the Board to make rules and regulations for the thorough and uniform enforcement of the provisions of the Act, which shall conform to the rules and regulations of the National Food and Drug Commission, made under the provisions of the National Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, so as to enable the Board to analyze and determine the purity of dairy products, and to insure the sanitary management of dairies.

Chapter 77 of the Laws of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly is an Act creating the office of State Dairy Commissioner, and defines his powers and duties; among which are to advise and instruct dairymen; to condemn unclean and unwholesome milk, cream, etc., to compile statistics, and give information and advice on the dairy industry with a view of securing settlers from the east, to encourage the investment of capital in the dairy industry; to cooperate with the Agricultural College at Bozeman, with a view of holding farmers' institutes for the instruction of persons engaged in the dairy industry; to inspect dairy products, with a view of ascertaining whether the same be adultered, and to see that milk, cream and other dairy products are kept in such places as to insure their sanitary condition when delivered to the consumer.

It is my opinion that this latter Act is not inconsistent, or in conflict with the Act of 1911, which does not undertake to repeal it; nor can it be said that any of its provisions are so inconsistent with the Act of 1911, so as to warrant the conclusion that there is a repeal by implication. Both Acts are in my judgment in full force and effect. This being true, it is competent for the State Board of Health to cooperate with the Dairy Commissioner in carrying out the provisions of both Acts.

It is of course unlawful for any person to conduct a dairy without a license from the State Board of Health.

Yours Very Truly,
D. M. KELLY,
Attorney General.

WHEN SHALL A PORTION OF A TUMOR BE EXCISED FOR DIAGNOSIS?

Some time ago the suggestion was made that this Department call attention to the dangers to be apprehended from a biopsy in cases of suspected cancer. Our correspondent pointed out that "it is no indifferent matter to cut into a cancerous area; it is well recognized that this procedure may heighten the malignancy of the growth, often converting a relatively benign lesion into a very rapidly growing one; and that it favors metastases. This is especially true in those cases where, either through the lack of asepsis on the part of the physician or because of the unclean surface of the lesion, a secondary inflamation follows the biopsy." * * * "If a biopsy is necessary (and it frequently is necessary), the section should be made in such circumstances that the radical operation may follow either at once or within a few days. The patient's welfare is best served if the suspected cases are sent to the surgeon at once; and the surgeon should defer the making of the probatory section until the patient has been admitted to the hospital, so that there need not be any delay between the establishing of the dagnosis and the operation."

Before issuing the warning suggested by our correspondent, the matter was referred to the American Society for the Control of Cancer. After consideration by the Executive Council of that Society, a special committee was appointed to prepare a statement to cover the questions raised.

In transmitting this to the Department the Committee asks us to point out that it is hardly possible adequately to cover this important subject in so brief a statement. The Committee, however, believes that, broadly speaking, the advice here given will serve as a general guide.

There are two important questions concerned when it is proposed to remove a portion of a suspected malignant tumor for diagnosis; one, the advantage gained by microscopic examination, which usually furnishes a positive diagnosis of the nature of the disease, and second, the danger of aggravating the disease by trauma.

1. It is universally agreed by surgeons and pathologists that in a large group of cases the former advantage decisively outweighs the latter danger. It is, therefore, a universal practice to support the clinical by a miscroscopical diagnosis in cases of reasonable doubt. In the opinion of some of the best authorities, this practice has justified itself. In fact, since the gross diagnosis of malignancy in tumors is difficult and sometimes impossible, it seems proper to facilitate as far as possible the means of securing accurate miscroscopical diagnosis. The necessity of making such diagnosis will be determined by the skill of the clinician. Some are more experienced in the field than others.

In general, the biopsy becomes desirable when the clinician, whoever and wherever he may be, is in doubt, and a decision urgent. Some capable authorities would go much farther, and maintain that it is of importance to the patient that the exact type of the tumor should be determined before the operation.

2. Against these considerations stands the danger of aggravating the disease by trauma. The extent of this danger will depend on the nature and the position of the tumor and must be judged in each instance from all the factors in the case. To cut through the skin into a malignant tumor of the breast and remove a piece for examination is generally discountenanced. The whole tumor should be removed, or the whole breast, and the whole mass subjected to examination. Not a few errors in diagnosis result from the excision of inflamed tissue on the edge of a tumor, the malignant area being missed. These errors occur in the breast, prostate, and with comparatively in-

accessible growths in various regions. Unless a tumor can be accurately located, it is better not to cut into it for diagnosis.
it for diagnosis.

In general, it may be said that incisions into actively growing, deep-seated, malignant tumors should, if possible, be avoided. Such a trauma may disseminate tumor cells through the vessels, or permit unnecessary extension to the skin or surrounding tissues, or accelerate growth by relief of capsular tension.

On the other hand, there is little danger from the excision by a clean cut of a sharp knife of a suitable portion of any superficial growth of skin or mucous membrane. Under all circumstances, it is highly important to avoid rough handling, kneading or crushing the tissues.

The wisdom of a biopsy may often depend on the possibility of obtaining a reliable opinion from the microscopist, in the absence of which it is better to rely on clinical judgment.

From Bulletin, Department of Health, City of New York, March 13, 1915.

BIRTHS (EXCL. OF *STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, AND COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD IN THE STATE.

	Males	Females	Totals	Deaths	Excess of Births	Excess of Deaths
Beaverhead	6	4	10	3	7	..
Broadwater	..	2	2	2	..	..
Carbon	4	2	6	1	5	..
Cascade (Excl. of)	16	14	30	9	21	..
Great Falls	28	22	50	25	25	..
Chouteau	6	9	15	7	8	..
Custer	18	13	31	12	19	..
Dawson	10	15	25	13	12	..
Deer Lodge (Excl. of)	..	1	1	4	..	3
Anaconda	10	14	24	12	12	..
Fergus	13	19	32	10	22	..
Flathead (Excl. of)	6	13	19	8	11	..
Kalispell	8	8	16	9	7	..
Gallatin (Excl. of)	16	11	27	18	9	..
Bozeman	10	8	18	6	12	..
Granite	..	1	1	5	..	4
Jefferson	3	3	6	3	3	..
Lewis and Clark (Excl. of)	1	2	3	4	..	1
Helena	14	7	21	31	..	10
Lincoln	8	2	10	4	6	..
Madison	5	5	10	7	3	..
Meagher	5	4	9	7	2	..
Missoula (Excl. of)	7	7	14	6	8	..
Missoula City	13	16	29	16	13	..
Musselshell	11	9	20	12	8	..
Park (Excl. of)	3	2	5	3	2	..
Livingston	9	6	15	9	6	..
Powell	7	3	10	3	7	..
Ravalli	3	7	10	4	6	..
Rosebud	6	6	12	2	10	..
Sanders	3	6	9	4	5	..
Silver Bow (Excl. of)	10	23	33	22	11	..
Butte	37	38	75	66	9	..
Sweet Grass	3	5	8	6	2	..
Teton	15	16	31	11	20	..
Valley	6	9	15	5	10	..
Yellowstone (Excl. of)	12	11	23	10	22	..
Billings	13	21	34	15	19	..
Blaine	16	15	31	6	25	..
Big Horn	1	1	2	1	1	..
Fallon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill	12	18	30	16	14	..
Mineral	..	1	1	..	1	..
Richland	4	4	8	5	3	..
Sheridan	10	12	22	7	15	..
Stillwater	7	2	9	3	6	..
Toole	3	2	5	1	4	..
Wibaux	3	..	3	1	2	..
Totals	401	419	820	434	413	18

*Stillbirths, 32.

DEATHS (EXCL. OF STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIES.

	Spotted Fever	Small Pox	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Typhoid Fever	Meningitis	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Nephritis	Organic Heart Disease	Malignant Tumors	Acute Intestinal Diseases	Violence	Suicide	Alcoholism	All Other Causes	Totals
Beaverhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Broadwater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Carbon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cascade (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	9
Great Falls	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	3	..	3	1	1	..	..	6	25
Chouteau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	7
Custer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	12
Dawson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	13
Deer Lodge (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Anaconda	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	12
Fergus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	10
Flathead (Excl. of)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	8
Kalispell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	9
Gallatin (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	9	18
Bozeman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
Granite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	5
Jefferson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Lewis and Clark (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Helena	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	3	5	3	..	1	1	..	12	31
Lincoln	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	4
Madison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	7
Meagher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	7
Missoula (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	6
Missoula City	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	16
Musselshell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	12
Park (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Livingston	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	9
Powell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ravalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Rosebud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Sanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	4
Silver Bow (Excl. of)	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	5	22
Butte	..	..	8	1	..	..	1	1	..	10	8	9	..	..	5	..	..	23	66
Sweet Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	6
Teton	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	11
Valley	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5
Yellowstone (Excl. of)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10
Billings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	15
Blaine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	6
Big Horn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fallon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	16
Mineral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	5
Sheridan	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	7
Stillwater	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Toole	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wibaux	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	32	3	3	..	3	7	..	81	34	50	18	7	30	7	..	159	434

Estimated population—420,000.
Monthly death rate per 1,000 population—1.03.
Annual death rate per 1,000 population—12.36.

BIRTHS (EXCL. OF *STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915, AND COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD IIN THE STATE.

	Males	Females	Totals	Deaths	Excess of Births	Excess of Deaths
Beaverhead	8	7	15	5	10	..
Broadwater	3	2	5	1	4	..
Carbon	16	11	27	16	11	..
Cascade (Excl. of)	10	7	17	14	3	..
Great Falls	35	26	61	27	34	..
Chouteau	3	2	5	5	..	..
Custer	10	15	25	13	12	..
Dawson	15	17	32	15	17	..
Deer Lodge (Excl. of)	..	..	..	11	..	..
Anaconda	4	11	15	15	..	..
Fergus	21	27	48	14	34	..
Flathead (Excl. of)	21	9	30	6	24	..
Kalispell	4	7	11	5	6	..
Gallatin (Excl. of)	5	11	16	7	9	..
Bozeman	10	3	13	3	10	..
Granite	1	1	2	2	..	..
Jefferson	1	4	5	4	1	..
Lewis and Clark (Excl. of)	3	5	8	5	3	..
Helena	14	15	29	10	19	..
Lincoln	5	1	6	8	..	2
Madison	7	4	11	2	9	..
Meagher	8	3	11	5	6	..
Missoula (Excl. of)	5	4	9	11	..	2
Missoula City	22	12	34	17	17	..
Musselshell	17	13	30	4	26	..
Park (Excl. of)	1	3	4	5	..	1
Livingston	9	5	14	3	11	..
Powell	3	6	9	4	5	..
Ravalli	18	13	31	13	18	..
Rosebud	2	2	4	1	3	..
Sanders	5	2	7	4	3	..
Silver Bow (Excl. of)	17	16	33	21	12	..
Butte	41	41	82	51	31	..
Sweet Grass	6	7	13	1	12	..
Teton	15	12	27	12	15	..
Valley	14	7	21	3	18	..
Yellowstone (Excl. of)	4	9	13	7	6	..
Billings	16	16	32	12	20	..
Blaine	5	4	9	1	8	..
Big Horn	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fallon	6	12	18	..	18	..
Hill	13	13	26	9	17	..
Mineral	1	..	1	2	..	1
Phillips	..	1	1	1	..	..
Richland	12	8	20	5	15	..
Sheridan	17	8	25	11	14	..
Stillwater	..	3	3	9	..	6
Wibaux	2	4	6	..	6	..
Toole	5	2	7	3	4	..
Totals	460	411	871	404	491	24

*Stillbirths—27.

DEATHS (EXCL. OF STILLBIRTHS) REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND PRINCIPAL CITIIES.

	Spotted Fever	Small Pox	Tuberculosis	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Typhoid Fever	Meningitis	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia	Nephritis	Organic Heart Disease	Malignant Tumors	Acute Intestinal Diseases	Violence	Suicide	Alcoholism	All Other Causes	Totals
Beaverhead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	5
Broadwater	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Carbon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	7	16
Cascade (Excl. of)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	14
Great Falls	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	13	27
Chouteau	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Custer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	13
Dawson	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	8	15
Deer Lodge (Excl. of)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	11
Anaconda	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	8	15
Fergus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	14
Flathead (Excl. of)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Kalispell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Gallatin (Excl. of)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	7
Bozeman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Granite	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Jefferson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Lewis and Clark (Excl. of)	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Helena	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Lincoln	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	8
Madison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Meagher	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	5
Missoula (Excl. of)	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	11
Missoula City	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	6	17
Musselshell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Park (Excl. of)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	5
Livingston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Powell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Ravalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	6	13
Rosebud	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sanders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Silver Bow (Excl. of)	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	7	..	..	3	21
Butte	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	14	5	5	3	..	5	..	1	13	51
Sweet Grass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Teton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	5	12
Valley	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Yellowstone (Excl. of)	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Billings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
Blaine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Big Horn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fallon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hill	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	9
Mineral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Phillips	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Richland	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Sheridan	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	11
Stillwater	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	9
Toole	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Wibaux	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	..	31	4	1	..	4	4	1	70	30	41	20	6	33	5	2	152	404

Estimated population—420,000.
Monthly death rate per 1,000 population—.960.
Annual death rate per 1,000 population—11.52.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORT FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Smallpox—Blaine, 6; Carbon, 1; Chouteau, 7; Fergus, 2; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 11; Bozeman, 4; Hill, 1; Helena, 8; Madison, 10; Meagher, 14; Missoula (Excl. of Missoula City), 7; Missoula City, 2; Livingston, 4; Sanders, 2; Sheridan, 2; Silver Bow* (Excl. of Butte), 31; Butte, 10; Teton, 3. Total, 125. Total last month, 90.

Diphtheria—Great Falls, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 4; Hill, 2; Helena, 2; Missoula City, 3; Livingston, 1; Sanders, 1; Sheridan, 4; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 1; Butte, 2; Billings, 1. Total, 22. Total last month, 36.

Scarlet Fever—Beaverhead, 1; Blaine, 2; Carbon, 1; Cascade (Excl. of Great Falls), 4; Great Falls, 1; Chouteau, 1; Custer, 2; Dawson, 1; Hill, 6; Lincoln, 1; Lewis and Clark (Excl. of Helena), 1; Helena, 1; Madison, 9; Mineral, 1; Musselshell, 7; Livingston, 14; Richland, 8; Sheridan, 4; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 3; Butte, 3; Toole, 1; Billings, 1. Total, 73. Total last month, 52.

Typhoid Fever—Blaine, 10; Great Falls, 6; Chouteau, 6; Custer, 1; Dawson, 3; Fergus, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 1; Meagher, 1; Butte, 1; Stillwater, 2. Total, 32. Total last month, 25.

Measles—Great Falls, 1; Hill, 3; Lincoln, 1; Madison, 1; Musselshell, 2; Livingston, 4; Stillwater, 1; Teton, 1. Total, 14. Total last month, 16.

Tuberculosis—Blaine, 1; Great Falls, 1; Anaconda, 1; Fergus, 1; Butte, 6. Total, 10. Total last month, 13.

Whooping Cough—Dawson, 3; Kalispell, 1; Sheridan, 2; Butte,1. Total, 7. Total last month, 1.

Trachoma—Missoula City, 10. Last month, 0.

*—3 of the cases of Smallpox reported from Silver Bow county are city cases confined at the pest house.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Smallpox—Gt. Falls, 2; Carbon, 5; Chouteau 2; Fergus, 7; Gallatin (Ex. of Bozeman), 9; Bozeman, 1; Granite, 4; Jefferson, 1; Meagher, 4; Missoula (Excl. of Missoula City), 3; Missoula City, 5; Madison, 10; Park (Excl. of Livingston), 1; Livingston, 3; Sanders, 2; Sheridan, 1; Silver Bow, (Excl. of Butte), 8; Butte, 7; Sweet Grass, 13; Toole, 1; Total, 89. Total last month, 125.

Diphtheria—Dawson, 1; Anaconda, 1; Kalispell, 1; Hill, 3; Lewis and Clark, (Excl. of Helena), 1; Mineral, 1; Richland, 2; Sanders, 1; Sheridan, 6; Silver Bow (Excl. of Butte), 2; Butte, 5; Yellowstone, 1. Total 25. Total last month, 22.

Scarlet Fever—Beaverhead, 4; Blaine, 1; Chouteau, 1; Cascade (Excl. of Great Falls), 1; Fergus, 1; Hill, 10; Lewis and Clark (Excl. of Helena), 2; Helena, 4; Madison, 6; Missoula (Excl. of Missoula City), 1; Missoula City, 1; Richland, 7; Butte, 1; Stillwater, 5; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 1; Total, 46. Total last month, 73.

Typhoid Fever—Beaverhead, 1; Blaine, 8; Dawson, 1; Flathead (Excl. of Kalispell) ;1; Fergus, 1; Gallatin (Excl. of Bozeman), 1; Hill, 3; Helena, 2; Meagher, 1; Madison, 2; Yellowstone (Excl. of Billings), 2; Billings, 1; Lincoln, 3. Total, 27. Total last month, 32.

Measles—Custer, 3; Fergus, 1; Helena, 2; Livingston, 1; Sheridan, 1; Teton, 1; Billings, 1; Total 10. Total last month, 14.

Tuberculosis—Ravalli, 1; Butte, 3; Billings, 3; Total, 7. Total last month, 10.

Whooping Cough—Custer, 1; Dawson, 6; Kalispell, 4; Hill, 9; Sheridan, 1; Total, 21. Total last month, 7.

DIVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Laboratory Report.

Butter (Dairy Commission)	19
Ice Cream (Dairy Commission)	3
Butter	1
Cream	1
Ice Cream	1
Milk	1
Drugs	2
Vinegar	1
Water	32
Total	61

The water samples were submitted from the following cities and towns for chemical and bacteriological analysis:

Armington, Big Sandy, Chinook, Denton, Deer Lodge, Grass Range, Highwood, Judith Gap, Lewistown, Livingston, Logan, Medicine Lake, Roundup, Salem, Ware, Wilsall, and Worden.

Twenty-five (25) of the water samples were pronounced **satisfactory** from the sanitary aspect, three (3) were considered **bad** and could not be recommended for public consumption, and three (3) gave data on analysis to indicate that they were of a **suspicious quality** from the sanitary standpoint.

A large proportion of the butter samples analyzed did not comply with the standard; two were high in moisture, six, low in butter fat, and two samples were both high in moisture and low in fat. Twelve of the samples were misbranded as to the net weight of the contents of the carton.

THE LABELING OF BOTTLED WATERS.

For the information of those engaged in the business of bottling spring waters for medicinal or table use a copy of Food Inspection Decision No. 94, is given below. Some of the provisions of Decision No. 94 have been violated in some of the Montana bottling plants in the past. Some of the Montana product enters interstate traffice and thus comes under the jurisdiction of Federal authority. Even the bottled waters put up in Montana and sold locally come under the provisions of Decision No. 94, because the Montana Food Law and the Federal Act are the same. Therefore, it follows that the following provisions should be observed in all Montana bottling plants where water is prepared for market for medicinal or table use.

"The Department has received many letters from various water manufacturers and mineral water dealers asking which waters it will be necessary to label as 'artificial' or 'imitation.' It is thought that all manufactured waters should be labeled either artificial or imitation, the choice of words being left to the manufacturer, and applying to waters contrived by human art and not made in imitation of a natural water, as well as to those so contrived and made in imitation of a natural water. A water which is designated by some name alone, without any characterizing adjective to tell whether it is natural, imitation, or artificial, will be considered a natural water. It is suggested that the words ‘artificial’ or ‘imitation’ be in as large type as the name of the water in question, and on a uniform background.

All waters which, though natural in the beginning, have anything added to them or abstracted from them after they come from source, should either be labeled as “artificial” or should be so labeled as to indicate that certain constituents have been added to or extracted from them. It is suggested that the word “artificial” or the above explanation, as the case may be, should appear in as large type as the name of the water in question and on a uniform background.

The following examples are explanatory of the above principles. If lithia be added to a natural water, the water should either be labeled as “artificial lithia water,” as “water artificially lithiated,” or as “water treated withl ithia.” Again, if carbon dioxide be added to a natural water, whether the carbon dioxide be of the manufactured variety or collected from the spring itself, the water should either be labeled as “artificially carbonated water,” “water artificially carbonated,” “water treated with carbon dioxide,” or “contains added carbon dioxide.”

No water should be labeled as a natural water unless it be in the same condition as at source, without additions or abstractions of any substance or substances.

No water should be labeled as “medicinal water” unless it contains one or more constituents in sufficient amounts to have a therapeutic effect from these constituents when a reasonable quantity of the water is consumed. No water should be named after a single constituent unless it contains such constituent in sufficient amounts to have a therapeutic effect when a reasonable amount of the water is consumed.

No manufactured water should bear upon the label any design or device that would lead the consumer to believe that the water is a natural one. Among such designs may be mentioned pictures of springs, fountains, woodland streams etc.

No water should be characterized by a geographical name which gives a false or misleading idea in regard to the composition of said water. For example, it would not be correct to designate a water as “Lithia water” merely because the water came from Lithia, Fla., or Lithia, Massachusetts.

Manufactured water may be named after a natural water in case the words "imitation" or "artificial" are used, but such manufactured waters must clearly resemble in chemical composition the natural waters after which they are named.

In accordance with Regulation 19 (c) and (d), no natural American spring water should be named after a foreign spring, unless the name of the foreign spring has become generic and indicative of the character of the water except to indicate a type or style and then only when so qualified that it could not be offered for sale under the name of the foreign spring. In these cases, the State or territory where the spring is situated should be stated on the principal label.

Inasmuch as mineral waters are largely purchased because of their supposed freedom from contamination, any showing such contamination will be considered as adulterated and therefore in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

PRESERVATIVE COMPOUND.

It has come to the attention of the State Board of Health that a "preservative compound" has been peddled to the housewives in this State, for the purpose of being used in putting up preserves. The claim is made that the preserves keep much better when this powder is used. We have succeeded in securing a sample of this powder and have had it analyzed. The laboratory reports that is composed of sodium saliclate and possibly some salicylic acid. In the directions for use the housewife is told to fill the jar with fruit or vegetables, cover with water and add a teaspoonful of the powder. It is no doubt true that these powders may prevent the decay of fruit or vegetables, but they also encourage uncleanly or careless work, and their excessive use may be attended with very serious effects upon the health. Salicylate of soda is a very valuable drug when used in the treatment of acute articular rheumatism and certain other diseases but in health its use is not required and it is very liable to cause derangement of the digestion. Its excessive use in food is liable to lead to serious disturbances in digestion and health.

It is entirely practicable to put up both fruits and vegetables in such a manner that they will keep indefinitely by sterilizing them by means of heat and there is no excuse for running any risk by using the "preservative" compound.